



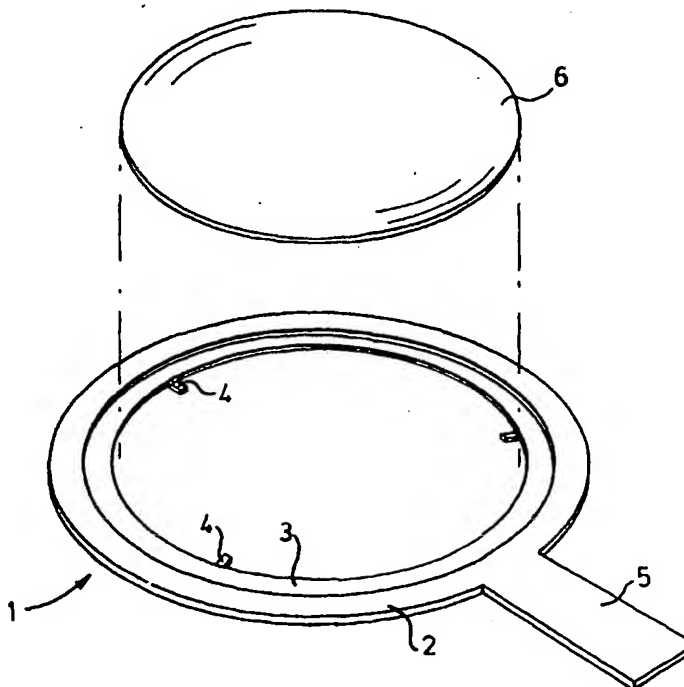
## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification <sup>7</sup> : H01L 21/00	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/68977
		(43) International Publication Date: 16 November 2000 (16.11.00)
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/NL00/00297</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 8 May 2000 (08.05.00)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data: 1012004 7 May 1999 (07.05.99) NL</p> <p>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): ASM INTERNATIONAL N.V. [NL/NL]; P.O. Box 100, NL-3720 AC Bithoven (NL).</p> <p>(72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): KUZNETSOV, Vladimir Ivanovich [RU/NL]; Buenos Airesstraat 8, NL-2622 AX Delft (NL). OOSTERLAKEN, Theodorus, Gerardus, Maria [NL/NL]; Meent 4, NL-3421 GT Oudewater (NL). RIDDER, Christianus, Gerardus, Maria [NL/NL]; Esdoornlaan 19, NL-3828 BK Hoogland (NL). GRANNEMAN, Ernst, Hendrik, August [NL/NL]; Hoge Naardeweg 71 A, NL-1217 AD Hilversum (NL).</p> <p>(74) Agent: JORRITSMA, Ruurd; Nederlandsch Octrooibureau, Scheveningeweg 82, P.O. Box 29720, NL-2502 LS The Hague (NL).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p>Published With international search report.</p>

(54) Title: METHOD FOR TRANSFERRING WAFERS AND RING

## (57) Abstract

A method and installation are proposed with which a wafer is surrounded by a ring in a floating wafer reactor. This ring is used to restrict the change in temperature over the wafer, especially during introduction and removal. Moreover, such a ring can be used to position the wafer in the horizontal plane during the treatment. The wafer is not in contact with the ring during the treatment. The ring can optionally be provided with heating means.



**FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY**

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece			TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon			PL	Poland		
CN	China	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

## Method for transferring wafers and ring.

The present invention relates to a method according to the preamble of Claim 1. US 5 162 047 discloses a thermal treatment installation which comprises a thermal treatment chamber, a "wafer boat"/rings assembly, a loading device and a transport device. With this arrangement the loading device serves to place wafers in and to remove wafers from the assembly and the transport device serves to place the assembly in and remove the assembly from the thermal treatment chamber.

The assembly consists of a frame to which a large number of rings are joined equally spaced, with their flat sides positioned above one another. The rings are each provided with a recess, which is not specified in more detail, in the inner edge, on which a wafer can be placed by the loading device.

After loading a large number of wafers, the assembly is moved by the transport device to the thermal treatment chamber to subject all wafers, located on the recesses, simultaneously to a treatment in which a heat treatment takes place.

In installations as disclosed in US 5 162 047 the wafers remain in contact with the rings during the entire heat treatment.

During heat treatment of a substrate, for example a silicon wafer, plastic deformation of the wafer can occur. In the case of silicon at temperatures higher than 900 - 1000 °C the mechanical strength of the wafer decreases substantially and plastic deformation can occur more easily than at room temperature. The deformation of silicon wafers occurs because crystal planes can shift over one another under the influence of stresses present or generated in the material. This is known by the term "slip". This slip can lead to warping of the wafer such that this is detectable with the naked eye.

Two sources of stress which give rise to slip will be present in the material. Firstly, the force of gravity, which in the case of horizontally positioned wafers is exerted uniformly over the entire surface thereof, in combination with the wafer support, which in general takes place at only a few points. This leads to local mechanical stresses, in particular on and close to the support points, which are also termed gravitational stresses.

Secondly, there is a temperature gradient over the wafer which leads to a non-uniform expansion of the wafer with corresponding mechanical stresses, also referred to as thermal stresses. This temperature gradient over the wafer occurs in particular on introducing it into a reactor and removing it therefrom. In general the temperature in the reactor will be

appreciable, for example 900 - 1000 °C, in order to achieve an adequate throughput time. If the ambient temperature is room temperature, on introduction of the wafer into or removal of the wafer from the reactor a substantial temperature gradient will be produced, with the resultant stresses. After all, the thermal capacity is relatively low because of the limited thickness and the large radiating surface of the wafer.

In installations as disclosed in US 5 162 047 the wafers are thus also subjected to a temperature difference during heating and cooling at those locations where there is contact with the ring, since the ring has a certain thermal capacity. So as not to allow temperature differences during loading into and unloading from the thermal treatment installation to become so large that mechanical stresses in the wafer lead to plastic deformation, transport of the combination into and out of the thermal treatment chamber must always take place at a suitable speed.

Moreover, the connection between the rings and the frame gives rise to an additional difference in thermal capacity in the rings which, as a result of the positioning of the connection, can lead to local deviation of the temperature in the ring and the wafer, as a result of which mechanical stresses can also be produced locally in the wafer during heating/cooling. Local adverse deformation of the wafer can occur as a result.

In some installations treatment is not carried out on a large number of wafers at the same time, as in US 5 162 047, but, for reasons specific to the treatment process, only one wafer is treated at a time. For such thermal treatment installations in which only a single wafer is treated per thermal treatment it is customary according to the prior art to place the wafer in, or remove the wafer from, the thermal treatment chamber individually, that is to say directly with the aid of a transport mechanism and without an auxiliary support such as, for example, a wafer ring.

The present invention relates in particular to contact-free treatment of a wafer. For this treatment the wafer in a reactor is supported uniformly over the entire surface by a gas stream, so that no gravitational stresses can arise during the treatment. The top section and bottom section of the reactor, between which the wafer is accommodated, can be heated very uniformly so that no temperature gradient of any significance is produced over the wafer during the treatment. However, it has been found that during loading or unloading of the wafer the abovementioned stresses can still occur, as a result of which slip takes place. After all, according to the prior art the wafer is picked up by a cold gripper for introduction and removal, high local temperature gradients are produced close to the support points and slip

occurs. Likewise, an appreciable temperature gradient is produced over the wafer as a whole. This gradient has two components: a linear and a radial component. The linear component arises because the wafer is withdrawn from between the two hot reactor bodies (top section and bottom section) in a linear movement. The radial component arises because the edge of  
5 the wafer is able to radiate its heat over a wider angle than the mid section of the wafer. The radial gradient in particular leads to harmful stresses.

The aim of the present invention is further to restrict or completely to preclude the slip in a wafer during transport into and out of the thermal treatment chamber and in particular during the contact-free treatment.

10 This aim is achieved with a method as described above having the characterising features of claim 1.

According to the invention, introduction of the wafer into and removal of the wafer from the thermal treatment installation takes place while a ring is arranged around said wafer. The ring also remains present during this treatment. If, according to a preferred embodiment  
15 of the invention, the wafer is treated contact-free, the wafer will be moved away from the ring and more particularly from the support points thereof during the treatment by means of suitable control of gas streams. This displacement can be very slight. The internal diameter of the ring according to the invention is only slightly larger than the external diameter of the wafer.

20 It is pointed out that arranging a ring around a wafer in order to restrict the temperature gradient over the wafer is known per se. The so-called "rapid thermal processing system" with which a wafer is heated very rapidly with the aid of lamps is described in US-A 4 468 259. With this system the wafer is mechanically supported and the radial temperature gradient in particular leads to slip because of heat loss at the edge of the wafer. This slip is  
25 appreciably reduced by arranging a ring which absorbs thermal radiation around the wafer holder with a diameter somewhat larger than the diameter of the wafer. However, this ring is not used for transport of the wafer into and out of the reactor, so that the abovementioned stresses still arise during loading/unloading. This also applies in the case of the ring arranged around a wafer as described in US Patent 5 334 257. Here again the thermal capacity of the  
30 edge region of the wafer is increased and the edge will heat up less rapidly and a less pronounced radial temperature gradient will thus be produced over the wafer.

In US 4 468 259 the ring is located in a fixed position in the thermal treatment chamber. In US 5 334 257 the rings are arranged in a wafer rack and the rings serve only as

transport means when transporting all wafers simultaneously.

The rings according to the invention can, of course, be handled by any robot known from the prior art.

The invention also relates to a thermal treatment installation/ring combination, wherein  
5 said thermal treatment installation comprises a treatment chamber delimited by two sections  
located opposite one another, wherein at least one of said sections is provided with a gas  
supply for floating positioning of a wafer between said sections, wherein said ring is designed  
to be placed between said sections, wherein in the operating position the distance between  
said two sections at the location of said ring essentially corresponds to the thickness of said  
10 ring and wherein at least three radial gas passages are arranged between said ring and the  
section concerned. Using such a combination of thermal treatment installation and ring it is  
possible accurately to determine the horizontal position of a wafer in a floating wafer reactor.  
In general, when positioning the wafer horizontally a gas stream will move towards the wafer  
both from the bottom and from the top of the reactor chamber in order to position said wafer  
15 accurately between the top section and bottom section of the reactor. For positioning in the  
horizontal plane a ring which is provided with outflow openings for said gas can be arranged  
around the wafer. It has been found that if the wafer moves towards a particular edge of the  
ring the outflow opening located in that position will be closed off to some extent, as a result  
of which a rise in the pressure of the gas occurs between the ring and the related edge, as a  
20 result of which the ring is pushed back towards the centre again. This is promoted in that the  
other openings allow more gas through, as a result of which a lowering in pressure occurs at  
these locations. In this way, particularly stable positioning is obtained and it is possible to  
work with a very small width of the gap between wafer and ring, for example approximately  
0.2 mm. As a result of the use of such a ring the construction of the reactor walls, that is to  
25 say the top section and bottom section, can be appreciably simplified and can be made  
essentially flat. The passage through which the gas flows between the ring and the wall of the  
reactor can be made either in the wall of said reactor or in the top or bottom of the ring or in  
both. Lateral positioning of the wafer in the reactor is provided with the aid of the  
constructions according to the invention.

30 During introduction and removal of the wafer/ring combination the wafer can bear on  
support points on the ring. However, it is also possible to provide a separate auxiliary element  
equipped with support pins which extend through grooves or openings made in the reactor  
walls or in the top or bottom of the ring as described above, the ring and the wafer bearing on

said support pins during movement. In a preferred variant said auxiliary element is likewise annular.

In a further preferred embodiment of this variant the support pins are provided with internal channels which at one end open onto the contact surface with the wafer and at the other end are in communication with an internal channel in the auxiliary ring, which channel is connected to vacuum means in order to produce a vacuum in the channels. As a result of the vacuum the wafer is pressed against the contact surface of the support pins with a greater force than just by the force of gravity exerted on the wafer and the wafer will shift less rapidly in the horizontal plane during acceleration or retardation.

The invention also relates to a thermal wafer treatment installation/ring combination comprising a thermal wafer treatment installation having at least one receptacle for wafers, wherein said receptacle is constructed to receive a ring in such a way that the ring is removable and wherein each ring is designed to accommodate and support a wafer therein.

The invention will be explained in more detail below with reference to illustrative embodiments shown in the drawing. In the drawing:

Fig. 1 shows a perspective view of a first embodiment of the ring according to the invention with a wafer removed therefrom;

Fig. 2 shows, diagrammatically, in cross-section, the ring according to Fig. 1 with wafer during introduction into a reactor;

Fig. 3 shows, diagrammatically, the ring with wafer according to Fig. 2 during the treatment in the reactor;

Figs 4a-c show, in cross-section, various variants of the ring according to the invention;

Figs 5a,b show further variants provided with heating means;

Fig. 6 shows a plan view of a further embodiment of the ring according to the invention;

Fig. 7 shows a side view of the ring with wafer according to Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 shows a variant of Figs 6 and 7 with auxiliary ring,

Fig. 9 shows a side view of a construction according to Fig. 8 introduced into a reactor,

Fig. 10 shows a variant of Figs 6 and 7 with auxiliary ring and

Fig. 11 shows a side view of a construction according to Fig. 8 introduced into a reactor.

A first embodiment of the ring according to the invention is shown in perspective in Fig. 1 and is indicated in its entirety by 1. This ring consists of a somewhat thicker outer edge

2 and a thinner inner edge 3. Three support pins 4 are provided. The ring 2 is provided with a handling portion 5 for fixing to some sort of handling robot. A wafer is indicated by 6. The external diameter of the wafer 6 is somewhat smaller than the internal diameter of inner edge 3, such that the wafer 6 bears on the support points 4 during transport thereof. Ring 1 is intended for such transport, as can be seen from Fig. 2. This figure shows the introduction of the wafer 6 into a reactor 10 consisting of a top section 11 and a bottom section 12 which are heated in some manner known from the prior art. During introduction the wafer bears on the support pins 4.

After the wafer has been introduced into the reactor 10 and the reactor is closed in some way, gas streams 13 and 14 are activated, as a result of which the wafer comes away from the support pins 4 and starts to float and can be treated (Fig. 3). After treatment the gas streams 13 and 14 are switched off and the wafer returns to the support pins 4 and is removed from the reactor. During introduction and removal the high heat gradient which is produced over the wafer is essentially compensated for by the presence of the ring 1. After all, as a result of the relatively high thermal capacity of the ring, more rapid cooling at the edge of the wafer than in the centre thereof will be prevented. The cooling characteristics or heating characteristics of the wafer during transport can be controlled by the selection of the material and control of the wall thickness of the ring and the distance between the edge of the wafer and inner edge 3.

It must be understood that it is not necessary to allow the wafer to rest on the support points during transport. In principle it is also possible to provide an arrangement by means of which the wafer is in the floating state during transport. By this means it is guaranteed that there is no critical temperature transition at the support points.

As described above, the outer edge 2 of the ring 1 is made somewhat thicker. By this means mechanical strength is provided and the thermal capacity increases. The differences between inner edge 2 and outer edge 3 can comprise any construction conceivable in the state of the art. A few examples are given in Figs 4a - c.

Moreover, it is possible to supply heat from the ring during transport of the wafer. For this purpose heating elements 16 can be fitted, as is shown in Fig. 5. In the case of Fig. 5a the material of the ring will consist of a material that transmits radiation, such as quartz material. Consequently the distance from the heating element 16 to the inner ring 3 does not constitute a problem. In the embodiment according to Fig. 5b the characteristics of the ring in respect of the transmission of radiation are less important because the heating element is closer to the



wafer.

Fig. 6 shows a plan view of a further variant of the ring according to the invention. This ring is indicated in its entirety by 21. The support pins are indicated by 24. In contrast to the rings described above, radial gas passages are present, which are indicated by 22. In this case these passages are grooves. Fig. 7 shows the various features in cross-section during operation. It can be seen that gas stream 14 which holds the wafer in the middle between the top section 11 and the bottom section 12 is deflected and moves away in the radial direction over the wafer. However, the gases are only able to escape from the environment of the wafer through the grooves 22. As a result of using the ring the x-y position of the wafer is accurately determined. After all, if the wafer 6 moves towards one of the grooves 22 the somewhat obstructing effect of the wafer will mean that less gas can be discharged at that location. As a result the pressure rises at that location and the wafer will move back.

A variant is shown in Fig. 8, the ring 31 shown in this figure not being provided with support points. A further ring 41 is arranged around ring 31 and this ring is provided with support pins 34 which extend through the gas discharge grooves 32 which have been made in the bottom section 12 of the reactor. Fig. 9 shows a cross-section of this variant, introduced into a reactor.

A variant is shown in Fig. 10, the ring 31 in this figure not being provided with support points. A further ring 51 is arranged around ring 31 and this ring is provided with support pins 54 which extend through the gas discharge grooves 32 which have been made in the bottom section 12 of the reactor. The support pins 54 are provided with internal channels 56 which at one end open onto the contact surface 57 with the wafer and at the other end are in communication with an internal channel in the auxiliary ring 51, which is connected via communication passage 55 to vacuum means (not shown) in order to produce a vacuum in the channels. As a result of the vacuum the wafer is pressed against the contact surface of the support pins with a greater force than just by the force of gravity which is exerted on the wafer and the wafer will shift less rapidly in the horizontal plane on acceleration or retardation. Fig. 11 shows a cross-section of this variant, introduced into a reactor.

Using the construction described in Figs 6 - 9, the top and bottom section of the reactor, that is to say sections 11 and 12, can be produced in a particularly simple manner. In this embodiment radial positioning is achieved with the aid of the ring 21, 31. With this arrangement the boundary surface of the top section 11 and bottom section 12 with the reactor chamber can be essentially flat, a few grooves having been milled therein.

Those skilled in the art will understand from the large number of variants that have been described above that further developments are possible without going beyond the scope of the present invention as described in the appended claims.

## Claims

1. Method for transferring a wafer (6) into and out of a thermal treatment chamber, for treating one wafer at a time, said treatment chamber being associated with a thermal treatment installation (10) which comprises a loading chamber, out of or into said loading chamber which has a temperature differing from that of said thermal treatment chamber, loading means and transport means being provided therefor in the loading chamber, characterised in that in the loading chamber one of a set of wafers (6) and a ring (1) are combined to give, or separated from, a wafer/ring combination by the loading means and individual wafer/ring combinations are individually introduced into and removed from the thermal treatment chamber by the transport means.

2. Method according to Claim 1, characterised in that during movement of the wafer/ring combination the ring is handled mechanically and the wafer bears on support points on said ring.

3. Method according to Claim 1, characterised in that during movement the ring and the wafer are supported by an auxiliary element, which auxiliary element is handled mechanically.

4. Method according to Claim 3, wherein vacuum is used in the transport means on the contact surface between wafer (6) and auxiliary element in order to hold the wafer in place.

5. Method according to Claim 1, wherein in said thermal treatment installation the essentially horizontal wafer surrounded by the ring is brought a slight distance of less than 1 mm away from, or in contact with, a horizontal and essentially flat heated reactor section in said thermal treatment installation by vertical movement of the wafer with respect to the heated reactor section.

6. Method according to Claim 1, wherein the essentially horizontal wafer is moved a vertical distance away from the ring in said thermal treatment chamber.

7. Method according to Claim 6, wherein contact-free treatment of the wafer takes place in said thermal treatment chamber, the wafer being moved by a gas stream a vertical distance away from the ring (1).

8. Method according to Claim 1, characterised in that the thermal treatment installation (10) comprises a transport chamber which is connected to the loading chamber and to the thermal treatment chamber.

9. Method according to Claim 8, wherein the wafer (6) is surrounded, without contact, by the ring (1) in said transport means.

10. Method according to Claim 9, wherein the wafer (6) is a vertically spaced from the support points (4) of the ring (1) by a gas stream (13, 14).

5 11. Thermal treatment installation/ring combination comprising a loading chamber, loading means, transport means and a thermal treatment chamber for carrying out a thermal treatment on one wafer at a time, characterised in that the transport means are equipped to move individual wafer/ring combinations from the loading chamber into the thermal treatment chamber and vice versa and in that the treatment chamber is designed to  
10 accommodate said ring surrounding the wafer.

12. Thermal treatment installation/ring combination according to Claim 11, characterised in that the ring is designed to support said wafer at least during transferral.

13. Thermal treatment installation/ring combination according to Claim 12, characterised in that the ring is mechanically joined to the transport means.

15 14. Thermal treatment installation/ring combination according to Claim 11, characterised in that the treatment chamber is designed to accommodate an auxiliary element for supporting the ring and the wafer at least during transferral.

15. Thermal treatment installation/ring combination according to Claim 14, characterised in that said auxiliary element is mechanically joined to the transport means.

20 16. Thermal treatment installation/ring combination according to Claims 11 - 14, characterised in that said ring is provided with heating means.

17. Thermal treatment installation/ring combination, wherein the thermal treatment installation (10) comprises a treatment chamber delimited by two opposite sections (11, 12), at least one of said sections being provided with a gas supply for positioning a wafer (6)  
25 floating between said sections, said ring (21, 31) being embodied to be placed between said sections,  
characterised in that

in the operating position the distance between said two sections (11, 12) at the location of said ring essentially corresponds to the thickness of said ring and in that at least three radial  
30 gas passages (22) are arranged between said ring (21, 31) and the relevant section (11, 12).

18. Thermal treatment installation/ring combination according to Claim 17, wherein said passages have been made in said sections (11, 12).

19. Ring combination comprising a ring (31) and a support ring (41), the internal

diameter of which is larger than the external diameter of the ring (31) and which is provided with support elements (34) which extend within the inner circumference of said ring (31).

20. Ring combination according to Claim 19, wherein said support elements comprise pins (34) which are accommodated in the grooves (32).

5      21. Ring combination according to Claim 20, wherein said support elements (34) are provided with internal channels which at one end open onto the contact surface with the wafer and at the other end are in communication with an internal channel in the auxiliary ring (41), which channel is connected to vacuum means in order to produce a vacuum in the channels.

1/5

fig-1

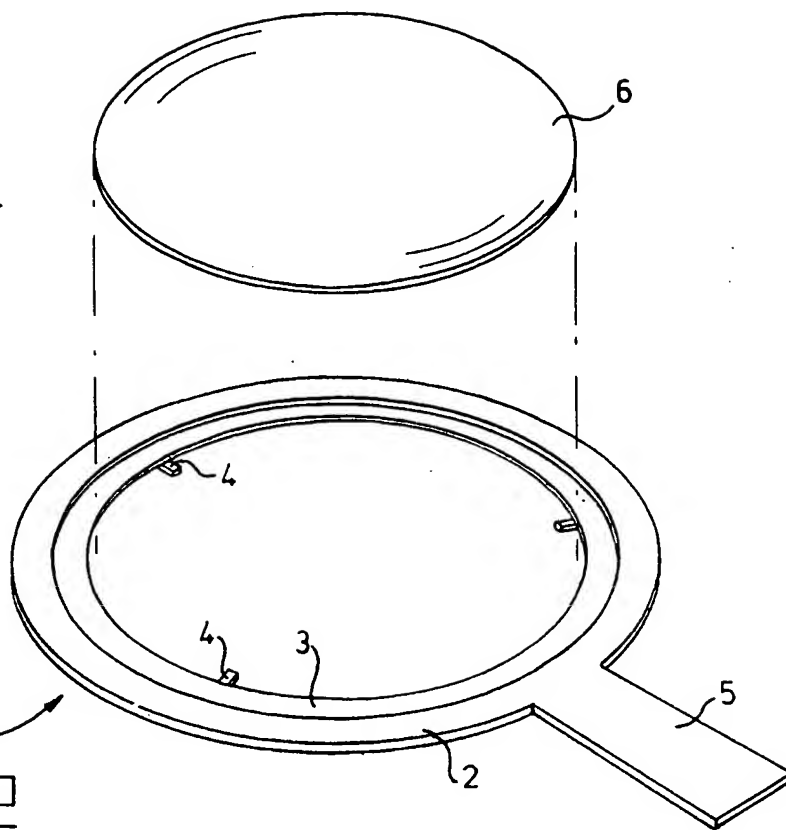


fig-2

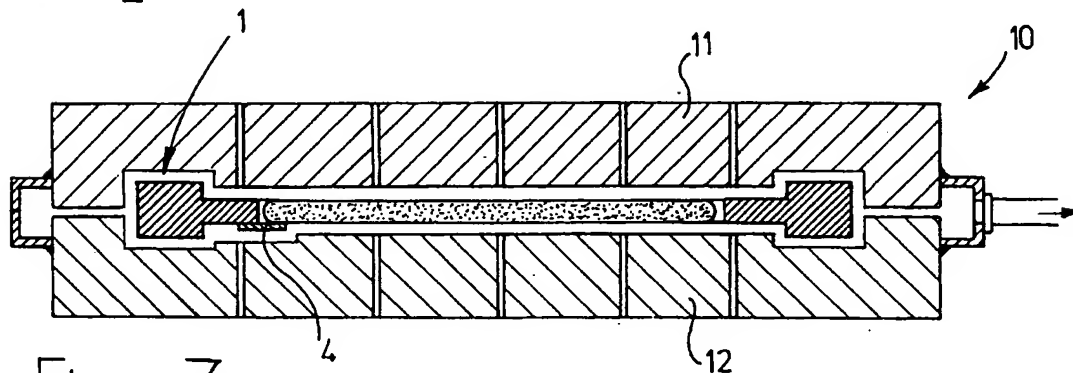


fig-3<sub>1</sub>

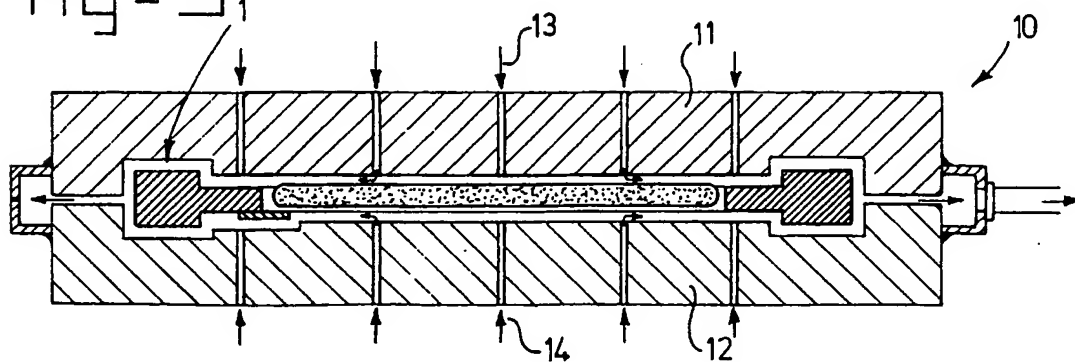


fig-4a

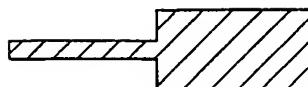


fig-4b



fig-4c

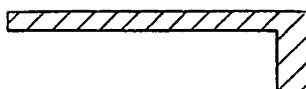


fig-5a

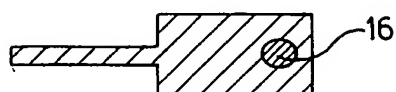
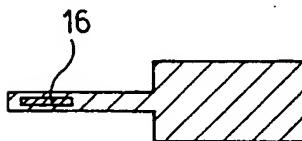


fig-5b



3/5

fig - 6

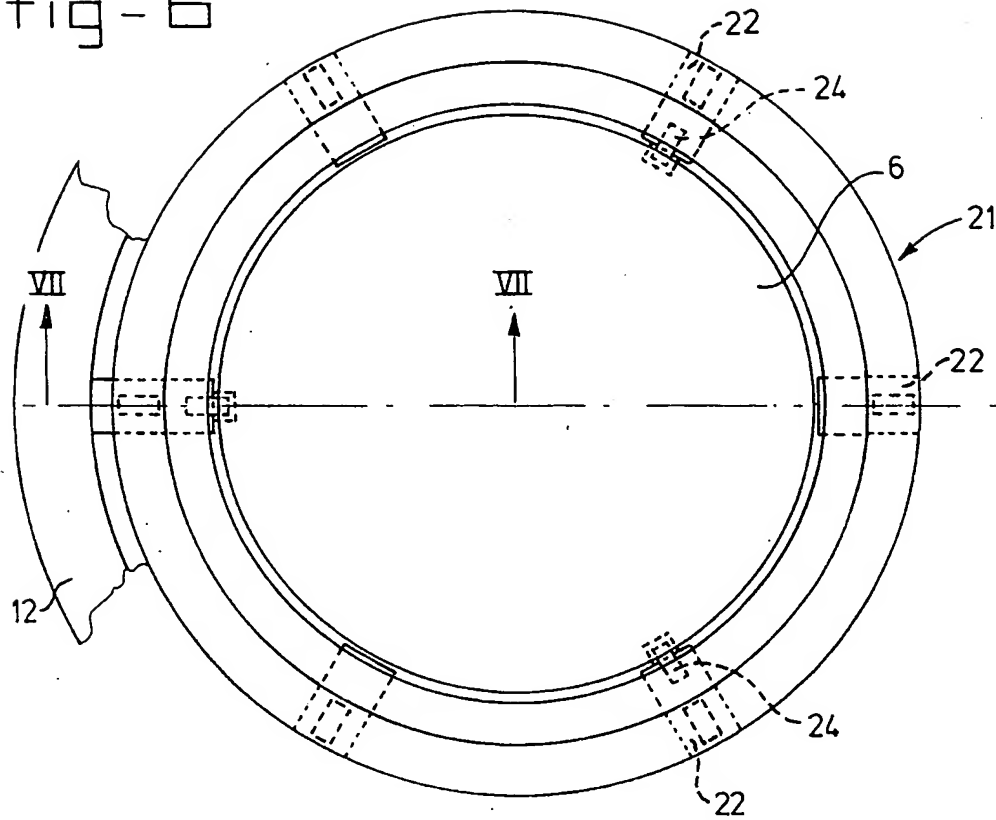
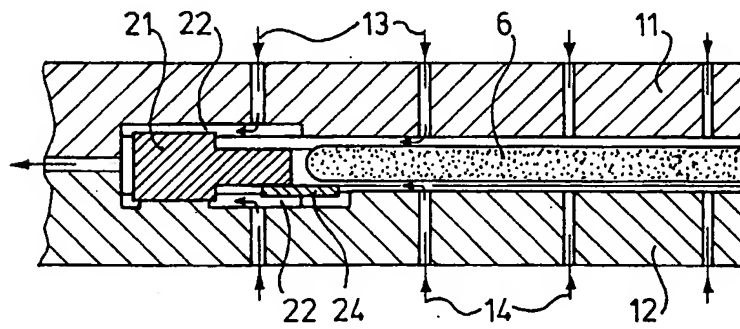


fig - 7





4/5

fig - 8

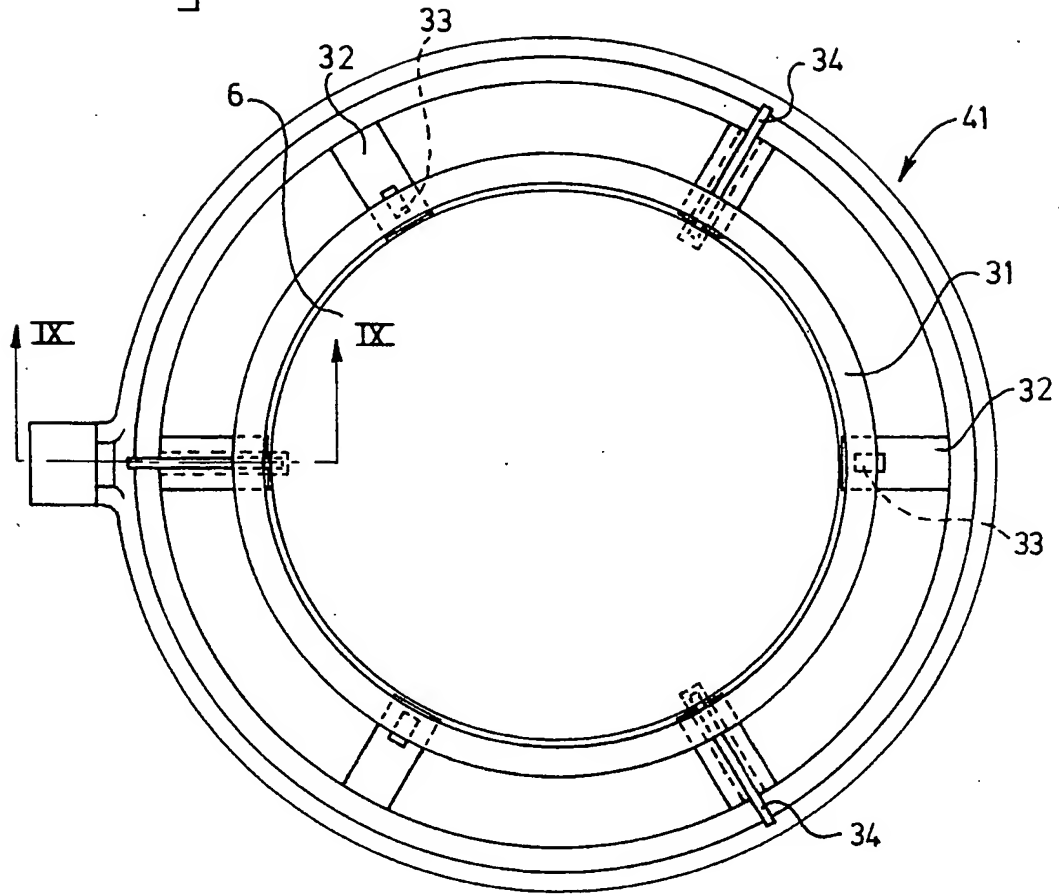
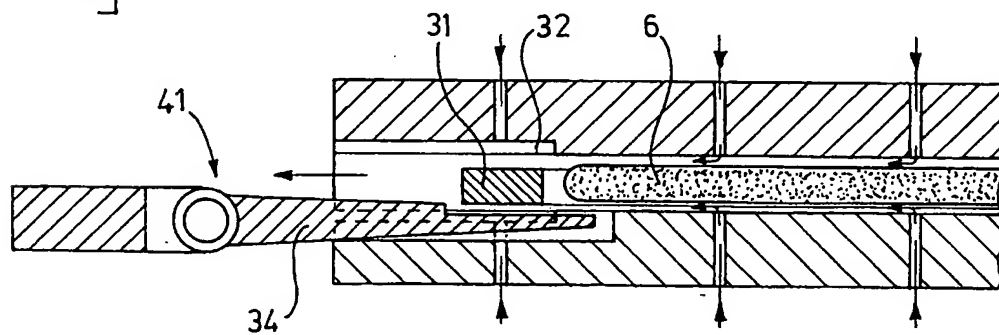


fig - 9



5/5

fig- 10

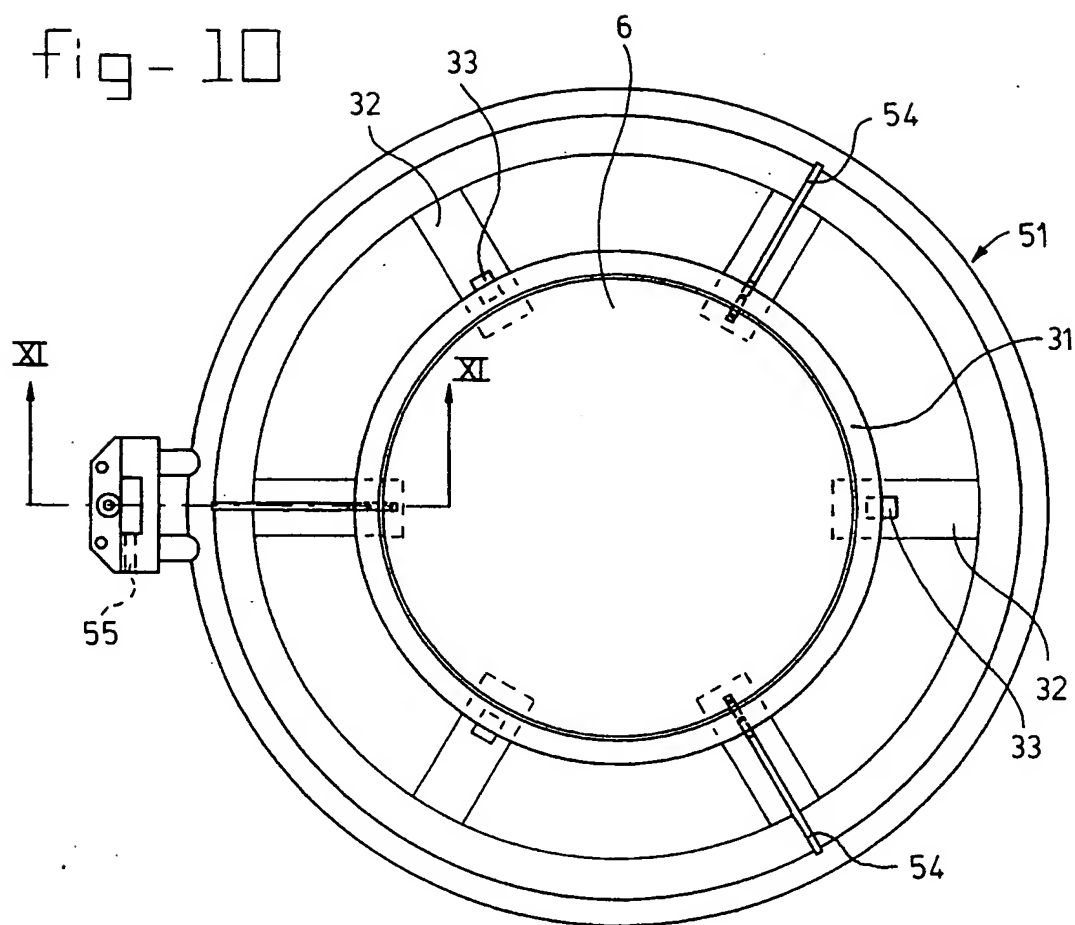
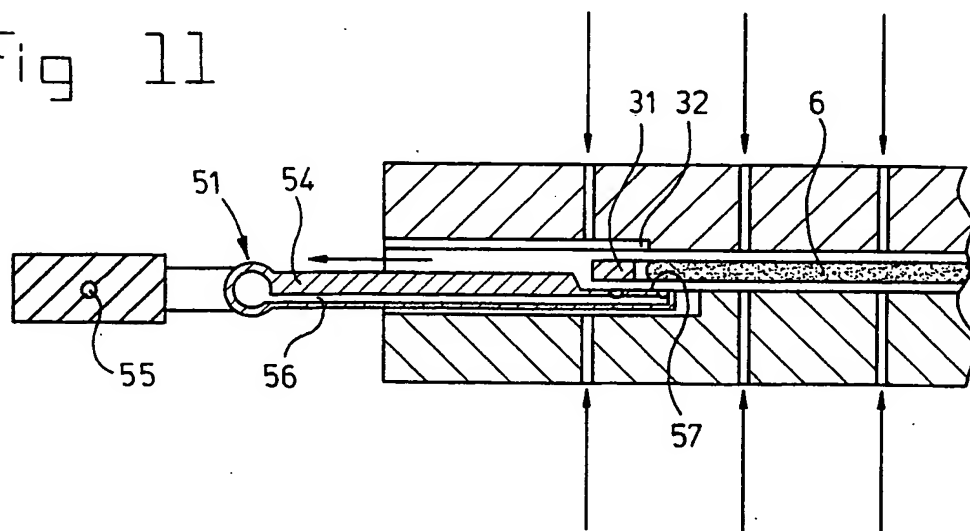


fig 11



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/NL 00/00297

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**  
IPC 7 H01L21/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H01L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0 405 301 A (APPLIED MATERIALS INC) 2 January 1991 (1991-01-02) the whole document ---	1-3, 19
A	WO 98 01890 A (ADVANCED SEMICONDUCTOR MAT ;GRANNEMAN ERNST HENDRIK AUGUST (NL); H) 15 January 1998 (1998-01-15) figures ---	1
A	EP 0 821 403 A (APPLIED MATERIALS INC) 28 January 1998 (1998-01-28) the whole document ---	1
A	US 5 162 047 A (WADA ATSUSHI ET AL) 10 November 1992 (1992-11-10) cited in the application the whole document ---	1
-/--		

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

9 August 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

17/08/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Rieutort, A

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PCT/NL 00/00297

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>US 4 468 259 A (MIMURA YOSHIKI)  28 August 1984 (1984-08-28)  cited in the application  claim 1; figures -----</p>	1

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/NL 00/00297

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0405301 A	02-01-1991	DE 69021952 D DE 69021952 T ES 2078269 T JP 2826175 B JP 3038051 A US 5046909 A	05-10-1995 15-05-1996 16-12-1995 18-11-1998 19-02-1991 10-09-1991
WO 9801890 A	15-01-1998	NL 1003538 C AU 3361797 A EP 0910868 A JP 11514154 T	12-01-1998 02-02-1998 28-04-1999 30-11-1999
EP 0821403 A	28-01-1998	US 5848889 A JP 10083969 A	15-12-1998 31-03-1998
US 5162047 A	10-11-1992	JP 2630366 B JP 3083730 A KR 141476 B	16-07-1997 09-04-1991 15-07-1998
US 4468259 A	28-08-1984	JP 1501146 C JP 59003935 A JP 63031096 B JP 1435423 C JP 58175826 A JP 62044848 B	28-06-1989 10-01-1984 22-06-1988 07-04-1988 15-10-1983 22-09-1987